

## **WO9825746**

Publication Title:

**A METHOD AND AN ARRANGEMENT FOR COOLING A MOULDING TOOL BY MEANS OF A LIQUEFIED GAS**

Abstract:

Abstract of WO 9825746

(A1) Translate this text A method of cooling a mould tool that is comprised of or includes at least in part (3, 4) a porous material having communicating pores, such as a microporous metal or metal alloy, with the aid of condensed gas, preferably CO<sub>2</sub>. Gas is delivered to the porous material in an essentially liquid state and is caused to vaporise as a result of pressure drops in cavities (9, 10) and pores in the material, to effectively cool the tool. The gas vaporised in the porous material (3, 4) is channelled to one or more conductors (15) sealingly connected to said material. These conductors conduct the gas to a condenser (14), in which the gas is again condensed. The therewith condensed gas is again delivered to the porous material (3, 4), said material being utilized as a communications link in the resultant tool-cooling circuit. The invention also relates to apparatus for use when carrying out the method.

-----  
Courtesy of <http://v3.espacenet.com>



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>B29C 35/16, 45/73, 33/02, 39/38</b>	<b>A1</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 98/25746</b> (43) International Publication Date: 18 June 1998 (18.06.98)
---	-----------	---

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE97/02073

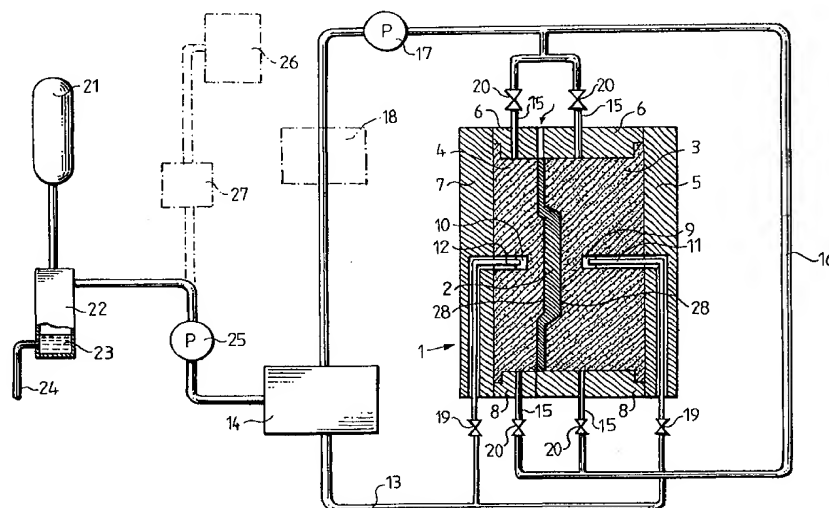
(22) International Filing Date: 12 December 1997 (12.12.97)

(30) Priority Data:  
9604592-7 13 December 1996 (13.12.96) SE(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): AGA AK-  
TIEBOLAG [SE/SE]; S-181 81 Lidingö (SE).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): LARSSON, Owe [SE/SE];  
Betesvägen 51, S-263 54 Höganäs (SE).(74) Agents: AXELSSON, Rolf et al.; Kransell & Wennborg AB,  
P.O. Box 27834, S-115 93 Stockholm (SE).(81) Designated States: CN, HU, JP, MX, PL, RU, US, European  
patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT,  
LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).**Published***With international search report.**Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the  
claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of  
amendments.**In English translation (filed in Swedish).*

(54) Title: A METHOD AND AN ARRANGEMENT FOR COOLING A MOULDING TOOL BY MEANS OF A LIQUEFIED GAS

**(57) Abstract**

A method of cooling a mould tool that is comprised of or includes at least in part (3, 4) a porous material having communicating pores, such as a microporous metal or metal alloy, with the aid of condensed gas, preferably CO<sub>2</sub>. Gas is delivered to the porous material in an essentially liquid state and is caused to vaporise as a result of pressure drops in cavities (9, 10) and pores in the material, to effectively cool the tool. The gas vaporised in the porous material (3, 4) is channelled to one or more conductors (15) sealingly connected to said material. These conductors conduct the gas to a condenser (14), in which the gas is again condensed. The therewith condensed gas is again delivered to the porous material (3, 4), said material being utilized as a communications link in the resultant tool-cooling circuit. The invention also relates to apparatus for use when carrying out the method.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

**A METHOD AND AN ARRANGEMENT FOR COOLING A MOULDING TOOL BY MEANS OF A LIQUEFIED GAS.**

The present invention relates to a method of cooling a mould tool that is comprised of or includes at least in part a porous material that has communicating pores, such as a microporous metal or metal alloy, with the aid of condensed gas, preferably CO<sub>2</sub>, which is delivered to the porous material in an essentially liquid state and caused to vaporise as a result of a drop in pressure in cavities and pores in said material, and therewith effectively cool the tool. The invention also relates to an arrangement for use in carrying out the method.

AGA AB market under the trademark TOOLVAC a novel technique and a novel type of plastic moulding tool, particularly an injection moulding tool. The same technique can also be used to produce ceramic and/or metallic shapes; see, for instance, US-A 5,516,470 and WO 96/19308. These tools are comprised either completely or partially of microporous material, i.e. a material that includes a large number of communicating pores. These pores allow fluid delivered to the material to pass therethrough.

For instance, in the case of an injection moulding tool where at least a part of the mould cavity is delimited by a body comprised of such material, the moulded product can be cooled effectively by, e.g., delivering liquid carbon dioxide to the porous material, wherewith the gas will expand in the micropores and vaporise while extracting heat from the surrounding material and therewith generate an effective cooling effect. The cooling effect can be distributed as desired, e.g. by providing different cavities in the material. Because the cooling effect is much greater than that which can be achieved with conventional water cooling, it is possible to achieve significantly shorter cooling times and therewith shorter tool cycle times.

With tools of this kind used hitherto, the cooling gas, normally CO<sub>2</sub>, is released to the surrounding atmosphere after having vaporised in the microporous material.

From an environmental aspect, there is a general endeavour to reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> that is released to the atmosphere and it is desired, accordingly, to eliminate the discharge of gas to the atmosphere or at least substantially reduce the amount of cooling gas that is required in the cooling process. Furthermore, the cooling gas used must be very clean as the pores in the microporous material used are very small. When using CO<sub>2</sub>, it must be ensured, in this regard, that the gas is essentially free from oil, which would otherwise clog the pores. It may therefore be necessary to purify the gas received from the supplier before the gas can be used to cool the tool. Substantial cost savings can thus be made when it is possible to reduce the amount of highly pure CO<sub>2</sub> required to achieve the desired cooling effect.

Accordingly, the main object of the present invention is to provide a moulding tool cooling technique of the aforesaid kind which utilizes condensed gas, said technique enabling the amount of gas consumed in cooling the tool to be greatly reduced.

The present invention is based on the realisation that this object can be achieved with a closed cooling circuit in which the microporous material is included as a circuit component, and which also includes, among other things, a condenser for renewed condensation of the gas vaporised in the microporous material.

A method of the kind defined in the first paragraph is particularly characterized by channelling the gas vaporised in the porous material to one or more conductors sealingly connected to the material and functioning to conduct the gas to a condenser in which the gas is again condensed, and by again delivering the condensed gas to the porous material,

said material being used as a communication link in the resultant closed tool-cooling circuit.

Thus, according to the invention, the mould tool is cooled with the aid of a coolant, e.g. CO<sub>2</sub>, which circulates in a closed cooling circuit, therewith greatly reducing gas consumption, since solely losses caused by leakage and the like need be replaced.

Supplementary gas for compensating such losses may suitably be delivered to the condenser included in the cooling circuit, essentially in gas phase. The gas can be delivered from a storage tank or storage bottle that contains liquefied gas which is gasified, wherewith any oil in the gas will be removed prior to delivering the gas to the condenser. Alternatively, the supplementary gas can be extracted from the ambient air, preferably with the aid of a membrane extraction technique, and delivered to the condenser.

The special characteristic features of an inventive arrangement for use in carrying out the method will be apparent from the following Claims.

The invention will now be described in more detail with reference to an exemplifying embodiment of an inventive cooling system that includes a microporous mould tool as illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

Shown in the drawing is a tool 1 for injection-moulding a plastic product 2. Each mould half of the tool includes a respective mould insert 3 and 4 made of a porous but shape-stable material, such as sintered steel, with communicating pores. The porous inserts 3 and 4 in the tool are surrounded by non-porous parts 5-8. The inserts 3 and 4 include respective expansion cavities 9 and 10 into which respective capillaries 11 open out. In the illustrated case, respective capillaries open freely into associated expansion cavities. Alternatively, however, the capillaries may extend up to the

end wall of respective cavities. The pores in the porous material of the inserts 3 and 4 are closed over the surfaces 28 that face towards the mould cavity in which the product 2 is moulded. This can be achieved with a thin covering of aluminiumtrioxide or nickel, for instance. The remaining outer surfaces of the inserts 3 and 4 are sealed by means of the surrounding non-porous parts 5-8.

The reader is referred to the aforesaid patent specifications for a more detailed description of the injection moulding tool and its function.

Condensed gas, in the illustrated case condensed  $\text{CO}_2$ , is delivered to the capillaries 11, 12 from a condenser 14, via a conduit 13. In order to avoid the gas in the condenser 14 being contaminated or mixed with other gases, the condenser is suitably comprised of one chamber of a heat exchanger whose other chamber is connected to a cooling machine (not shown).

As condensed  $\text{CO}_2$  is delivered to the cavities 9, 10 via respective capillaries 11 and 13, it will immediately expand as a result of a pressure drop and convert to a gas phase, thereby generating a powerful cooling effect. The gas is dispersed in the communicating pores in the inserts 3 and 4, and is finally evacuated through evacuation channels 15 that are connected by a common conduit 16 to the input of a pump 17 whose output is connected to the condenser 14, suitably via an intermediate storage container 18.

The illustrated embodiment includes four evacuation channels 15. It will be understood, however, that the number of channels provided can be varied as required. In addition to contributing towards the cooling of a moulded product, the capillaries 11, 12 and the evacuation channels 15 can also be used to pass a warm, or hot, fluid through the inserts 3 and 4 with the intention of heating the mould surfaces prior to or in conjunction with forcing the mould material into the

mould cavity. Reference numerals 19 and 20 designate a number of regulating valves mounted in the connections to the capillaries 11, 12 and to the evacuation channels 15, to enable the fluid passing through the inserts 3 and 4 to be controlled as required for cooling and heating or warming the tool respectively.

As will be apparent from the foregoing, the invention provides a closed system for cooling a mould tool that includes inserts of microporous material, these inserts being included as essential communication links in the resultant cooling circuit. Because the cooling circuit is thereby completely closed, the carbon dioxide used will not be diluted with other gases or be otherwise contaminated. The effect of the method on the environment will be very slight, since no emission to the surroundings takes place. This also results in good economic use of the pure carbon dioxide required.

It is, however, difficult to avoid the loss of a certain amount of carbon dioxide, e.g. in the order of some few percent of the volume circulating in the closed cooling circuit. A storage container or storage bottle 21 containing liquefied carbon dioxide is provided for the purpose of making up this loss. The liquefied carbon dioxide is vaporised in an evaporator 22 that includes an oil separator, where separated oil 23 for instance can be drained through an outlet 24. The pure carbon dioxide is pumped to the condenser 14 in a gas phase, by means of a pump 25.

Alternatively, gaseous CO<sub>2</sub> can be produced from the ambient air with the aid of a membrane separator 26. This carbon dioxide is delivered directly to the condenser 14 via the pump 15. An intermediate storage container 27 is suitably connected between the membrane separator 26 and the pump 25. It is possible in this regard that other gases present need to be separated in the condensation process. This separation, however, can be readily achieved by the person skilled in



this art.

Although the invention has been described with reference to a preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood that variations can be made in several respects within the scope of the Claims with regard to structural details, while maintaining the basic inventive principle of a closed cooling circuit of which said microporous material forms a part.

## CLAIMS

1. A method of cooling a mould tool comprised of or including at least in part a porous material that has communicating pores, such as a microporous metal or metal alloy, with the aid of condensed gas, preferably CO<sub>2</sub>, which is delivered to the porous material in an essentially liquid state and caused to vaporise as a result of pressure drops in cavities and pores in the material, so as to achieve effective cooling of the tool, characterized in that the gas vaporised in the porous material is channeled to one or more conductors which are sealingly connected to said material and which conduct gas to a condenser for renewed condensation of the gas, and in that the condensed gas is again delivered to the porous material, said material being utilized as a communications link in the resultant closed tool-cooling circuit.

2. A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the surface of the porous material is sealed at other positions in addition to those positions at which the conductors for delivering and evacuating gas are connected.

3. A method according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that supplementary gas is delivered to the closed cooling circuit to compensate for gas losses.

4. A method according to Claim 3, characterized in that the supplementary gas is delivered to the condenser in said cooling circuit substantially in a gaseous state.

5. A method according to Claim 4, in which the supplementary gas is stored in a liquid state in a storage tank or a storage bottle, characterized in that gas from the tank or bottle is vaporised and that any oil present in the gas is removed therefrom prior to the gas entering the condenser.

6. A method according to Claim 4, characterized in that the supplementary gas is taken from the ambient air, preferably with the aid of a membrane separation technique, and in that the thus extracted gas is delivered to the condenser.

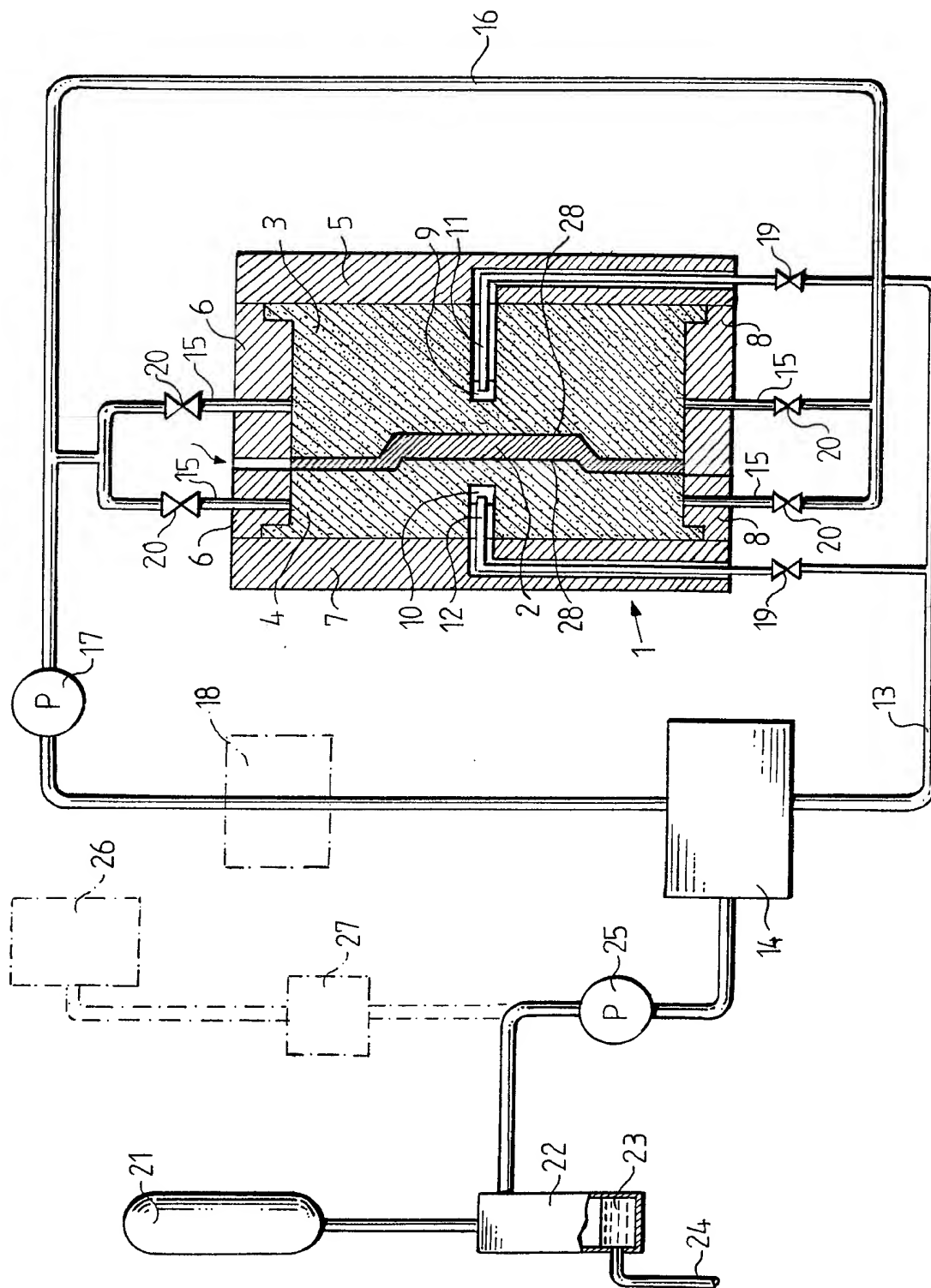
7. Apparatus for cooling a mould tool that is comprised of or includes at least in part (3, 4) a porous material that has communicating pores, such as a microporous metal or metal alloy, with the aid of condensed gas, preferably CO<sub>2</sub>, delivered to the porous material (3, 4) in an essentially liquid state and caused to vaporise as a result of pressure drops in cavities (9, 10) and pores in the material and therewith effectively cool the tool, characterized in that the apparatus includes a closed tool-cooling circuit that has sealingly connected to said porous material (3, 4) one or more conductors (15) for evacuating gas vaporised in said material, a condenser (14) connected to said conductor or conductors for renewed condensation of the evacuated gas, and conduit means (13) for renewed delivery of the condensed gas to the porous material (3, 4), said porous material forming a communications link in the closed cooling circuit.

8. Apparatus according to Claim 7, characterized in that the porous material (3, 4) is sealed at positions other than those positions at which the conductors (11, 12, 15) for delivering and evacuating gas are connected.

9. Apparatus according to Claim 7 or 8, characterized by means for delivering supplementary gas from a storage tank (21) or storage bottle containing liquefied gas, said means including an oil-separating vaporiser (22) connected between the tank or the bottle and the condenser (14) included in said cooling circuit.

10. Apparatus according to Claim 7 or 8, characterized in that the apparatus includes a unit (26) for extracting gas from the ambient air for the purpose of supplying supplementary gas, said unit being connected to the condenser (14) included in said cooling circuit via an intermediate

storage container (18).



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 97/02073

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: B29C 35/16, B29C 45/73, B29C 33/02, B29C 39/38  
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: B29C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 9619308 A1 (AGA AKTIEBOLAG), 27 June 1996 (27.06.96), figure 1, abstract  --	1-10
A	US 5516470 A (OWE G.T. LARSSON), 14 May 1996 (14.05.96), figure 1, abstract  -- -----	1-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

6 April 1998

15 -04- 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/  
Swedish Patent Office  
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM  
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Tommy Vikholm  
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

02/03/98

International application No.

PCT/SE 97/02073

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9619308 A1	27/06/96	AU 4358196 A	10/07/96
		EP 0799102 A	08/10/97
		SE 502790 C	15/01/96
		SE 9404418 A	15/01/96
		SE 9501843 A	19/11/96
<hr/>			
US 5516470 A	14/05/96	AT 130792 T	15/12/95
		AU 1332192 A	06/10/92
		CA 2105295 A	06/09/92
		DE 69206405 D,T	15/05/96
		EP 0574475 A,B	22/12/93
		SE 0574475 T3	
		ES 2083159 T	01/04/96
		JP 6504734 T	02/06/94
		JP 6504739 T	02/06/94
		PT 100192 A	29/04/94
		SE 466951 B,C	04/05/92
		SE 9100663 A	04/05/92
		US 5348697 A	20/09/94
		US 5460761 A	24/10/95
		WO 9215439 A	17/09/92
<hr/>			